

OXFORD OBSERVER.

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BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW AND WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

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THE REFLECTOR.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

The following passage from a sermon of the Rev. Sidney Smith, preached before the Corporation of Bristol, (Eng.) we find in the *Globe*. The sentiments are eminently liberal and just, and the extract will be read with pleasure as applicable to all countries and circumstances.

"The arguments which I have adduced in support of the great principles of religious charity are, that violence upon such subjects is rarely or ever found to be useful; but generally to produce effects opposite to those which are intended. I have observed, that religious sects are not to be judged from representations of their enemies: but, that they are to be heard for themselves, in the pleadings of their best writers, not in the representations of those whose intemperate zeal is a misfortune to the sect to which they belong. If you will study the principles of your religious opponents, you will often find your contempt and hatred lessened in proportion as you are better acquainted with what they despise. Many religious opinions, which are purely speculative, are without the limits of human interference. In the numerous sects of Christianity interpreting our religion in very opposite manners, all cannot be right. Imitate the forbearance and long suffering of God, who throws the mantle of his mercy over all, and who will probably save, on the last day, the piously right, and the piously wrong, seeking Jesus in humbleness of mind. Do not drive religious sects to the disgrace (or what they foolishly think a disgrace) of formally disavowing tenets they once professed, but concede something to human weakness, and, when the tenet is virtually given up, treat it as if it were actually given up, and always consider it to be very possible that you yourself may have made mistakes and fallen into erroneous opinions, as well as any other sect to which you are opposed. If you put on those dispositions and this tenor of mind, you cannot be guilty of any religious fault, take what part you will in the religious disputes which appear to be coming on in the world. If you choose to perpetuate the restrictions upon your fellow creatures, no one has a right to call you bigoted; if you choose to do them away, no one has any right to call you lax and indifferent; you have done your utmost to do right, and whether you err, or do not err, in your mode of interpreting the Christian religion, you show at least that you have caught its heavenly spirit,—that you have put on, as the elect of God, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long suffering, forbearing one another, and forgiving one another. I have thus endeavored to lay before you the uses and abuses of this day; and having stated the great mercy of God's interference, and the blessings this country has secured to itself in resisting the errors and follies and superstitions of the Catholic church, I have endeavored that this just sense of our own superiority should not militate against the sacred principles of Christian charity. That charity which I ask for others, I ask for myself. I am sure I am preaching before those who will think (whether they will agree with me or not) that I have spoken conscientiously, and from good motives, and from honest feelings on a very difficult subject—not sought for by me, but devolving upon me in the course of duty—in which I should have been heartily ashamed of myself as you would have been ashamed of me, if I had thought only how to flatter and please, or thought of any thing but what I hope I always do think of in the pulpit—that I am placed here by God, to tell the truth and to do good. I shall conclude my sermon, as I am afraid, already to an unreasonable length, by reciting to you a very short and beautiful apologue, taken from the Rabbinical writers. It is I believe, quoted by Bishop Taylor, in his *Holy Living and Dying*. I have not now access to that book, but I quote it to you from memory; and should be truly happy if you would quote it to others from memory also:—'As Abraham was sitting in the door of his tent, there came unto him a wayfaring man, and Abraham gave him water for his feet, and sat bread before him, and Abraham said unto him, 'Let us now worship the Lord our God, before we eat of this bread.' And the wayfaring man said unto Abraham, 'I will not worship the Lord thy God, for thy God is not my God; but I will worship my God, even the God of my father.' But Abraham was exceedingly wroth, and he rose up to put the wayfaring man forth from the door of his tent; and the voice of the Lord was heard in his tent,—'Abraham, Abraham, have I borne with this man for three score and ten years, and canst not thou bear with him for one hour?'"

Next to the influence of heaven, and under it, a Mother's influence is pre-eminently efficient.—*Ref. Dutch Church Mag.*

No man was ever so completely skilled in the conduct of life, as not to receive new information from age and experience; inasmuch that we find ourselves really ignorant of what we fancied our truest interest.

Title and ancestry render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible. Vice is infamous, though in a prince; and virtue honorable, though in a peasant.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Cooperstown (N. Y.) Tocsin.]

DENTERVILLE, OR, THE TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE.

Cicero elegantly observes, Were man permitted to ascend into heaven, where he might behold the sublime order of the world, and the glories of the firmament, that they would afford only wonder, unmingled with interest and barren of entertainment, unless there was some individual to whom he could impart the sentiment inspired by such a spectacle. It is certainly true, that friendship endears every rank and condition of life. Should our lot be prosperous, it enhances the dispensation; when adversity knocks at the door, and gains admission its offering it sweeter than frankincense—more grateful than the perfume of myrrh and cassia. Sympathy imparts a new zest to the transports of success, and mingles additional sweetness in every source of consolation, under a failure.

Impressed with the value of genuine fellowship, DENTERVILLE early sought an object on whom he could rely with implicit confidence, and where an interchange of affection could be effected without a scruple, or at the hazard of abuse. His enthusiasm frequently betrayed him; and it was with some concern that he would call to mind the long list of flatterers and parasites, on whom he had successively lavished his regard, and dispersed his favors. The search was at length attended with success, and he discovered a friend whose destiny seemed to be cast under the same propitious stars that ruled his own.

LYTLETON was a person who felt the full force and value of real friendship; and, therefore, was not insensible to, nor treated with coldness, the favor of DENTERVILLE. He was gifted by nature with a good understanding, a generous disposition, and a heart easily touched by the cries of distress, and affected by the misfortunes of others.—Such was the person DENTERVILLE chose for a friend; they loved each other with a brother's love, and scarcely a day passed over their heads, which found them not sitting together, amusing themselves by reading or studying, or retired to a romantic spot on the banks of a noble river, upon whose bosom they frequently enjoyed a pleasant sail, contemplating on the grandeur of the scenery that surrounded them, while their thoughts ascended from nature up to "nature's God."

Denterville's turn of mind was wild and fanciful; and the thoughts inspired by viewing the sublime scenes of the creation, were well calculated to instill into his mind a dislike for the transient amusements of a city, and a love for the recreations and pleasures which a visit into the country afforded. But I will not ascribe his visits to more rural scenes solely to a love for the wildness of the scenery an attraction resided there, that inspired him with feelings such as beauty and modesty never fail to impart, and which he was certain could not survive, unless in the possession of the beloved object. ADELINE, the youngest sister of LYTLETON, was the belle of the village; DENTERVILLE loved her. Upon her smile he lived; and when he beheld the exquisite beauty of her form, as she glided by him, "True to the charm which bounteous nature gave."

tho' his diffidence prevented him from immediately declaring his love, his eye would follow her in every movement and action till she darted from his sight. Nature had, indeed, lavished upon her person every charm which could captivate the heart, and education had no less bestowed upon her all the graces of the understanding.

Lytleton saw, with the eye of a friend, the situation of DENTERVILLE.—He conversed with him upon the subject, and DENTERVILLE, for he was glad of the opportunity, divulged the long cherished secret of his heart. The answers of Lytleton were encouraging, and shortly after he avowed his affection for her. It was mutual; and he now imagined himself the happiest of his fellows, and that he had in vain searched for in the circles of mirth, wit, or hilarity.

It is not the lot of man to be always happy. Some unforeseen occurrence steps in to mar his felicity, at the moment when he thinks himself secure, and free from every disappointment.—Denterville fancied himself so; and the

thought of leaving a spot so dear to him, and friends so beloved, damped his spirits, and, for some time previous to his departure, society and his accustomed rambles afforded neither entertainment nor interest, and the lively and even handsome expression which his countenance before exhibited, was now dejected and sorrowful. One would have supposed, had he seen him seated with Lytleton and Adeline upon either side, that disappointments might be excluded from a scene so beautiful;—but even there man is not exempt from trouble: It came, and DENTERVILLE was obliged to submit to the decree of fate, and separate himself, for some length of time, from those delightful scenes he had so often viewed, and from those persons in whose society he had spent the happiest moments of his existence.

On a fine summer evening, the last he was to spend with his friends previous to his departure, he was induced, in connexion with Lytleton and Adeline, to take a short excursion, and soon lost themselves in a contiguous grove. Nature wore an aspect of the sweetest tranquillity, and breathed a calm over his mind, which enlivened his spirits, and dissipated that depression which had before manifested itself in his conduct. They soon reached a bank, romantically embosomed, and overspread with wild flowers of the richest hue;—above them the yellow jessamine luxuriantly flourished, and exhaled the richest redolence. The empress of night was gradually traversing her unvarying round through ether, darting her silvery rays through the thick foliage of the trees, and reflecting their lofty size upon the smooth surface of the river; not a breeze disturbed the stillness of evening; the scene was beautiful, and it spoke feelingly to their hearts.

"And will you leave us?" said Adeline. "Are we to wander among these delightful scenes, and gather the wild flowers of nature, and DENTERVILLE not one of the number?"

"It must be so," he replied, "yet I know not how to leave friends so dear to me. The parting is painful; the anticipation of meeting you again, consoles me, and the reflection that I am not bidding you adieu for ever, comforts me in the trying hour."

"Be not dejected, my friend," said Lytleton; "it is not mainly thus to let a short separation divest you of your natural self-possession and firmness!—Put on courage; let not the struggle overcome you; converse upon other subjects, and free your mind from one so painful."

"It is impossible," said DENTERVILLE. "I have a strange presentiment that haunts my imagination; I know not how it is, but something whispers—'Friendship will turn enmity, and those who now extol thee, will in thy absence heap calumny upon thy head.'"

"Banish such gloomy thoughts," said Adeline; "they are creatures of fancy: the offspring of a bewildered brain. Be not superstitious; though others forsake thee, I, I will remain true."

"Then I shall indeed be blest," he replied. "I will banish such ideas for ever from my mind, and think of nothing but the friendship and love of Lytleton and of thee."

"Say'st thou so, DENTERVILLE?" said Lytleton: "That is what I call manliness, though I am indebted to Adeline, and the effect of a single word upon thee, that restores thee to thyself and see'st thou yonder elm, on that beautiful plain, whose branches spread far and wide, serving as a shelter to the cattle from the scorching rays of a mid-day sun?"

"Yea," replied DENTERVILLE.

"Thither we will resort, then, on every evening, and offer up our orisons for your safety and speedy return to your home, your friends, and to us.—Shall it not be so, Adeline?"

"Oh, yes! and when the first dawn of day appears in the eastern horizon, there we will call to remembrance the pleasant pastimes we have had together; DENTERVILLE shall not be forgotten."

"Then, then I shall be happy, tho' at a distance from thee, in knowing that I shall be beloved and remembered by you."

"It grows late," said Lytleton; "we had better return. The damp air is unhealthy, and it may affect you, sister.—Come, let us be going."

They retraced their footsteps in company, and soon arrived at the mansion. DENTERVILLE entered to take a last view of the venerable edifice, and bid adieu to its happy inmates. Rosalia, the elder sister, who had declined to accompany them, and her mother, were seated by the window, before which was a delightful prospect, that extended as far as the eye could reach. Hill rose above hill, on the one side, their lofty summit encircled by clouds, and their base washed by the waters of a noble river; near the mouth was situated the large and flourishing town of Melas, a short dis-

tance from the mansion, beyond which rolled the mighty Atlantic: a beautiful plain surrounded the building, decked with trees of various kinds, and in perspective, on the opposite side, could be seen villages and towns delightfully situated, and encompassed by woods, that gave them an enchanting and picturesque appearance. Nature had spared no pains to enrich the scenery, and the wealthy owner had spared no expense to embellish his fine garden with every thing that could charm the eye, or was pleasing to the taste, or that could afford novelty to the curious and inquisitive.—Such was the spot he was to leave so soon, and perhaps forever; he left it with a heavy heart. After bidding farewell to Rosalia and her mother, and taking the first, and, probably, the last kiss from the lovely Adeline, he departed for his residence, in company with Lytleton, to commence his journey on the succeeding day.

Early on the following morning, he was summoned to prepare for his journey, and that the stage was in waiting. As he arose, Lytleton, who had risen very early, his vest having been disturbed, entered the room. Soon all things were ready, and after repeated assurances to communicate with each other, they embraced for the last time, and DENTERVILLE jumped into the coach, which immediately started, and conveyed him from his sight. Aristotle was once asked, "What is Friendship?" he answered, "One soul in two bodies!" Such was the friendship of Lytleton and of DENTERVILLE.

Lytleton returned home disconsolate; he had no taste for the pleasures of society now his friend had left him. Every morning and evening his sister and himself regularly visited the spot designated by Lytleton, and often spent hours together in calling to remembrance the many happy moments they had enjoyed with DENTERVILLE.—Their visits to the place were not destined to pass away uninterrupted and pleasant; the engagement of DENTERVILLE to the amiable Adeline became the subject of popular conversation among all classes, and envy and jealousy, taking advantage of so favorable an opportunity to put their fiendish designs in operation, armed themselves for the warfare, and, before he could return to answer for himself, had effected the object they had in view, and, demon-like, triumphing in the ruin they had caused: the destruction of his character for veracity and virtue.

In the mean time, DENTERVILLE had arrived at the place of destination.—He had repeatedly wrote to them, but received no answer. Disappointed so often, and no prospect of ever hearing from them, he grew weary of delay, and resolved to wait the event with patience. One day as he was sitting at the window of the hotel where he lodged, the stage came up; a passenger, on alighting from the carriage, stepped into the room where he was, whom he immediately recognized to have been one of his intimate associates. DENTERVILLE met him with coldness; such a reception was unexpected on his part, and to account for it was entirely out of his power. He questioned the stranger, relative to the situation of his friends, and the answers were such as DENTERVILLE had anticipated. The stranger at last presented him with a letter, and added, "In that will be found what I have not the inclination to relate."

DENTERVILLE, and his last interview with Lytleton and his sister, and the fears he had expressed, rushed into his mind, exclaimed, "Tell me; has envy and hatred usurped the place of love and friendship? Am I doomed to see Adeline the bride of another? Speak?" as the last word was uttered, the stranger left the room. Confounded and surprised by his behaviour and sudden disappearance, DENTERVILLE remained stupefied and fixed to the spot. "Then it must be so," thought he; "my fears were not groundless;" and with a trembling hand he opened the letter.

[To be continued next week.]

From the Christian Intelligencer.

MATRIMONY.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIEND:—As you have arrived at an age in which your thoughts may very innocently and properly too be turned, like those of most other young persons in your time of life, to the connubial state, I have thought you would not take it amiss if I should venture to propose to you some friendly advice on the subject. I know that many young persons are not apt to think so seriously as they in justice ought of the advice of old people. And no doubt, some who are advanced in life, being no longer interested with what is interesting at an earlier age, have, in giving advice, been governed by a censurable hostility to what is necessary to the enjoyments of our earlier age. There is no great self-denial in not doing what one has no longer a desire to do; nor

does it manifest much sagacity or benevolence to complain of what one used to do himself and would do again were he to live his life over a new. You will not reckon me amongst the number of such enemies to young people. What I shall say, will be the result of some observation, and intended for your real prosperity and happiness.

"All is not gold that glitters." In no one thing are youth more liable to be deceived than in judging of the claims a female has to his notice or esteem by her handsome form, her pretty face or her splendid dress. Beauty, indeed, is charming, and neatness is indispensable; but beauty which is not natural, a beauty which is the result of efforts directed to make one appear beautiful, is a deception and should be treated as such. Many a girl passes for a beauty, who if she were the daughter of some honest farmer, would be adjudged ugly. But personal beauty, even when it is real, is of little consequence. It is short-lived at best; and even while it lasts, I know of nothing in it that should particularly recommend the object of it as being very likely to render her a good friend or an agreeable companion.—Most young men are carried away with personal charms. In this trap they are caught. The charms soon dissolve, and when the time comes when something besides beauty is necessary to make a man comfortable and happy, he may find out the error of being governed by a regard to good looks in his choice, rather than to good sense, a good disposition and good habits.

In selecting a companion, remember, my friend, you are selecting a partner for life. Matrimony should never be entered into lightly. It is the most serious business of a man's whole life.—His happiness or misery is literally depending on the choice he makes. In this business, the young need the seriousness and wisdom of age.

Whenever you see a girl who pays more attention to her dress than she does to storing her mind with useful knowledge—let her be as beautiful as Venus—avoid her. Whenever you see one who spends more of her time in gay company than in the kitchen—avoid her; for her steps, light as they may be in the ball room, "take hold on hell." Whenever you see a girl gadding about from house to house, thrusting herself into company—particularly into that of young men on improper occasions—avoid her. Whenever you see one with more mouth than ears, whose tongue is more nimble in talking about the affairs of her neighbors than are her fingers in making bread and puddings—avoid her. A tattler, a gadder, a moving bundle of silk, will never make an agreeable companion. Look beyond a delicate skin, a fashionable dress, gay looks and a flippant tongue. Observe her "at home." Is she industrious in doing something useful? Is she neat? fine girls out doors are sometimes sluts within. Is she modest? Is she prudent? Can she sew, knit, spin, wash, cook? Can she converse with good sense, and does she treat all around her with kindness? No matter then whether her parents are rich or poor, or whether she is accounted "beautiful" or not; she will make a safe and a valuable companion. Real beauty lies not in the skin. It is a property of the mind.

I repeat, in choosing a wife, you are selecting a companion for life. You are putting it in her power to make you happy or miserable. If a man cannot find happiness at home, he can find it no where; and it depends greatly upon the wife whether his home is a place of happiness or not. How important then to you and all other young men is it, that a thorough examination be previously had in reference to a female's qualifications to discharge suitably the duties of wife and of mother! A peevish, petulant, unaccommodating, ill-natured wife is worse than seven furies.—And a woman that has not acquired habits of kindness, prudence, neatness, modesty and general virtue, should be left to die an old maid; no man ought to be cursed by being obliged to pass his life with and to support her. Besides, a wife should submit with readiness to the reasonable wishes of her husband. Some wives seem to think it a sacrifice of their independence to do any thing in accordance with their husband's desires. Hard feelings follow, and then hard words may come.—After this, home will prove any thing but a place of peace and domestic joy. Be not in haste to marry, nor, on the other hand, if you design ever to enter the connubial state, defer not the business too long; unless you are not in a situation to support a family, in which case you cannot indeed defer it too long. Make your choice in reference to the good sense, decent education, industrious habits, mild and obliging disposition, sincere affection and faithfulness of the female, and you will obtain a crown

worth more than that on every Monarch's head. Without these substantial qualifications you will obtain—what will make your life a life of uneasiness and unavailing repentance.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

Boston, Aug. 4.
The arrival of the Packet Ship Boston, Capt. Mackray, at this port on Saturday from Liverpool, has furnished us with London dates to June 20 and Liverpool to June 21.

Mr. Bankes, the high Tory Anti-Catholic candidate, has lost his election for Cambridge, which Mr. Cavendish, the Whig Pro. Popery candidate, has gained by a great majority. The result was, we believe, somewhat unexpected; at least if we are to rely upon that part of the Press which was the avowed organ of the losing candidate, his success was considered as beyond doubt. The votes were for Cavendish 609, Bankes 462.

Mr. Peel lost his election for Oxford by 140 votes.

Despatches from Mr. Dawkins, British resident at Egiua, of May 22, announce the capitulation of Missolonghi and Anaticolo and the surrender of Lepanto to the Greeks. Gen. Church had resigned the command of the Greek army.

The emperor of Brazil has appointed a Council of Regency for his daughter the Queen of Portugal during her minority, consisting of the Marquis of Valença, and M. Guerreiro, Ancient Minister of Justice under the Cortes. She is to proceed immediately to Terceira with her council, and there remain until circumstances are more favorable for entering the kingdom.

MALTA, April 23. By recent arrivals from Alexandria, we learn that the viceroy was preparing an army of 20,000 men, to march by Asia to Constantinople. The summer will be over before what will remain of them can reach that capital.

The Turkish fire ships, which were stationed at the Dardanelles, have been recalled, and will be employed in the Black Sea. The fleet there will be composed of ten sail of the line, now fully equipped and ready for sea.

From the London Courier.

FRONTIERS OF WALLACHIA, May 22. The Russian Consul, Bosniakow, arrived at Bucharest, the 18th May, to fill the place of Vice President. President Salsuchin is gone to the head quarters at Kallarasch, in company with Colonel Rushe. Count Salsuchin has been mentioned, before as successor of the murdered Ambassador in Persia; but the present occurrences of the army seem to require his presence there, and contradict the above report.

A regular army of 10,000 men is to be established in Wallachia, consisting only of born Wallachians. Little Wallachia has to furnish 6,000, which Gen. Count Pahlon has to organize; and Great Wallachia 4,000 organised by Gen. Baron Geismar. Clothing and arms are to be provided by Russia, pay and nourishment by the principalities. The Wallachian volunteers are reduced to 198 men; the others have deserted or were dismissed on account of infirmities. The President is still very active in multiplying hospitals; each district has to take care of 1,500 patients.

Every day's news from Bucharest is more alarming respecting the greater extension of the plague. The Russian Consul and Dr. Von Hange have also fallen victims of it in the course of the nights of the 20th and 21st inst. All public buildings are closed. It is allowed to every body to emigrate, even to Siebenburgen, which was formerly prohibited. The Russian troops will leave the city and encamp in the air. The disease is also said to make rapid progress in the camp before Silistria; but this wants confirmation.

Three thousand Russians are gone from Wallachia to Bulgaria. Twelve pieces of artillery, of 18 inch calibre, were removed a few days ago towards Giurgevo. The bombardment of Silistria has begun. During the night of the 21st the whole sky in this direction was red.

Two hundred carpenters are occupied at the pontoon of Kallarasch; but even with the utmost exertions it will not so soon be ready, forty boats having been destroyed and carried off at the last inundation.

June 16. The Paris papers have some particulars of a late attempt to foment a partial revolution in that focus of sedition, Catalonia, in the west of Europe. The real grounds of this affair seem to have originated in a base scheme planned by Count d'Espagne for entrapping G. Milans, and other Constitutionalists of distinction, who had sought and found an asylum in France from the persecution of Ferdinand and his "beloved" tools.

Rome, May 30.
The almost daily recurring shocks of earthquake have filled the inhabitants of Monte Albano with consternation. It was reported that an eruption of the Monte Cavo, between the lake of Nemi and that of Castel Gandolfo, was to be apprehended. If between the two old

craters, which form these lakes, a new one should be formed, Albano, Aricia, Genzano, and Nemi would be in imminent danger of destruction. The Government has sent some eminent naturalists to the spot, to examine into the matter, who have not yet returned. It is said that the water in the two lakes has suddenly fallen fifteen feet, and that the trees in the forest wither, and begin to smoke in various places, all which are symptoms of an approaching eruption.

Great fears are entertained from the continued heat and dryness of the summer, of a short crop of potatoes in Ireland. Large shipments have been made to Liverpool and other places, and there have been riots in the vain hope of preventing exports of the article.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWICH, TUESDAY, AUG. 11, 1829.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

JONATHAN G. HUNTON.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.

YORK COUNTY.
NATHAN D. APPLETON,
JOHN BODWELL,
ABIAH USHER, JR.

OXFORD COUNTY.
GEORGE FRENCH,
MARSHALL SPRING.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

HENRY RUST, ESQ.

LINCOLN COUNTY.
SYMS GARDNER,
EBENEZER HILTON,
JAMES DRUMMOND,
HALSEY HEALEY.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
OBADIAH HILL.

SOMERSET COUNTY.
EBENEZER S. PHELPS.

OXFORD CONVENTION.
The Republican Convention held in this town on Wednesday last, was such as to give the most perfect satisfaction to the friends of our State Administration, and to furnish the most animating presage of success at the polls in September. We do not recollect ever to have attended a Convention of Delegates from Oxford District more respectable for numbers; republican character, harmony in deliberation and unanimity in decision. We now say, (and we do not speak unwisely,) to our friends throughout the State, depend upon it Oxford will do well. From a conversation with gentlemen from different parts of the County, we are convinced that a rational zeal and well founded confidence prevails in the republican ranks; and that no honorable effort will be neglected.

POLITICAL EXERTION.

Our readers have undoubtedly learned, thro' the public papers, the systematic organization of the Jackson party throughout the United States. They effect all their purposes, not by the diffusion of light and intelligence, not by open and fair discussion; but by secret drill and party organization. A central Committee at Washington, State Committees in the several States, County Committees in every County, town Committees in every town, school district committees in each school district, constitute the power which creates the government in the first instance and over awes it afterwards—detestable as this system is, it has nevertheless been exceedingly efficient in carrying party designs. We hope never to see, on the part of the National Republicans, this sort of party discipline adopted; and yet we wish to see and we view to be important a regular, active and vigorous mode of operation. Every man of principle, information and influence in all our towns should consider himself as under obligation to exertion in disseminating truth and counteracting falsehood; should enlighten the ignorant, infuse zeal into the luke-warm, confirm the wavering and by all means persuade to the polls all the friends of correct principles.

At the approaching canvass we hope that all our towns will hold primary meetings, seek out the right way, find all who are disposed to walk in it, and by argument and persuasion encourage them to attend town meeting. It is no time to slumber. Our political privileges are of too much consequence to be lost by negligence.

SOMERSET CONVENTION.

A Convention of National Republicans held at Norridgewock on the 31st ult. nominated the Hon. Ebenezer S. Phelps a candidate for the Senate.

"Never," says the Somerset Journal, since we have resided in this County have we seen a more respectable and interesting and rarely a larger political meeting. Although an extremely busy season of the year twenty-four towns were represented, being eight towns more than were represented at the Convention of last fall amid all the excitement attendant on the long and hotly contested election. If we entertained any fears before that there was a want of interest or spirit among the people in relation to the subject of the approaching State election, those fears no longer exist. We can say with truth, and we say it with much pleasure, that Somerset is awake!"

LINCOLN COUNTY.

A convention of delegates held at Wiscasset on the 25th ult. nominated the Hon. Syms Gardner, Ebenezer Hilton, James Drummond, and Halsey Healey, Esquires, as Candidates for the Senate from Lincoln District. In reference to this convention the Wiscasset Citizen says:

"In the Convention on Tuesday last, more towns by far were represented than could have been anticipated, when we consider the time; for in this neighborhood, most of our farmers were but little more than half through their haying. It was therefore extremely gratifying to observe so many respectable citizens from the two extremes of the county, from the remote towns of Camden East, and Lewiston West. We were also pleased with the great unanimity of sentiment toward our worthy and excellent candidate for Governor, the Hon. Jonathan G. Hunton, whose popularity, if we can judge of the sentiments of every part of the County, is daily increasing. It was a large and respectable Convention, and a more general representation of towns than was ever, we believe, had before at a County Convention in Lincoln. The meeting was conducted with the utmost order and decorum, and we believe there was not an individual at the Convention who doubted that Mr. Hunton would have three quarters of the votes of this county."

LITTELENES.

"When Mr. Hunton was first nominated," says the Hallowell Advocate, "for the office of Governor, his name being pronounced as tho' written Hun-ton, it was carelessly spelled so in some of the newspapers. This has been long since corrected in the newspapers opposed to the aristocracy; but the Jackson papers, for some unknown reason, have continued almost invariably to make use of the incorrect orthography. They 'know the right, and yet the wrong pursue' as perseveringly as though the election of their candidate depended upon it. If they are so ineffectual means as to intend to decrease the votes of Mr. Hunton by leading some voters to misspell his name, let them go on: Mr. Hunton may have a sufficient majority to spare the voters of all those who look in the Jackson papers for correctness even in spelling. It would be easy and fair to retaliate by writing Mr. Smith's name *Smyth, Smythe, Smydt, Schmydt, &c.*, if the friends of Mr. Hunton were not above such contemptible tricks."

OXFORD REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Oxford Republican Convention met at the Meeting house in Norway Village on the 5th instant. Present the following Delegates: HEBRON—Robert Carr, Stephen Myrick. ANDOVER—Ezekiel Merrill, Jr., Eben'r. Poor. JAY—Ezekiel Richardson, Silas Jones, Jr. WATERFORD—Daniel Green, Charles Whitman. BROWNFIELD—Isaac Spring, Daniel Tyler, Jr. PORTER—David Colcord. HIRAM—John Fly, Andrew R. Bucknell. NORWICH—Elijah Hall, William Parsons, Jr. BECKFIELD—Nathaniel Leonard, Benjamin Tucker, Jr. SWEDEN—Francis Hamlin, Addison Hamlin. SUMNER—Simon Barrett, Jr., Moses Bucklin. PARIS—Elias Stowell, Lewis P. Stowell. LIVERMORE—John Caldwell, Eben'r. Holmes. DIXFIELD—J. C. Spaulding, Josiah Curtis.

The Convention was called to order by Major Elijah Hall. The Hon. Elias Stowell was unanimously elected to the chair, and Benjamin Bradford was unanimously chosen Secretary. The Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates for the Senate—on counting the votes it appeared that the

Hon. GEORGE FRENCH, of Turner, had thirty-five votes, **MARSHALL SPRING, Esquire,** of Hiram, had thirty-two votes, and **SYLVANUS POOR, Esquire,** of Andover three votes—whereupon the Convention voted unanimously to recommend the Hon. GEORGE FRENCH & MARSHALL SPRING, Esq.—The Hon. Ebenezer Poor, Simeon Barrett, Jr., Israel Washburn, Benjamin Wyman, and Elijah Hall, Esquires, a Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the administration of President Jackson, we discover nothing to justify the promises of his friends made previously to his election, but on the contrary, the fears of his opponents have been fully realized; and that it is therefore a duty, which all those, who opposed his election, owe to their country, to remain firm and united in opposition to his prospective and improper measures.

Resolved, That confiding in the intelligence and political integrity of the Hon. JONATHAN G. HUNTON, we cordially approve his nomination as candidate for the office of Governor of this State; and that we will exert all fair and honorable means to effect his election.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend to the electors of Oxford District, the Hon. GEORGE FRENCH and MARSHALL SPRING, Esquire, as candidates for the Senate of Maine, to be supported at the approaching election, and that we recommend all honorable and fair exertions in their favor.

Resolved, That we recommend HENRY RUST, Esq., to the electors of Oxford County, as a candidate for County Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were chosen a County Committee for the current year; with authority to act as a committee of correspondence and to call future meetings, viz:—

Gen. LEVI HUBBARD, Paris, **SETH MORSE, Esq.** Paris, **Gen. WILLIAM PARSONS,** Norway. **NATH'L BENNETT, Esq.** Norway. **SYLVANUS POOR, Esq.** Andover. **Doct. BENJ. BRADFORD,** Livermore. **EZEKIEL RICHARDSON, Esq.** Jay.

VOTED, That the whole proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and Secretary, and published in the Oxford Observer.

ELIAS STOWELL, Chairman. **BENJ. BRADFORD,** Secretary.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In the Eastern Argus of July 28, I noticed the nomination of ALANSON MELLE, for the office of County Treasurer. It purports to have been sent from Fryeburg, where probably the people care as little who is County Treasurer, as who is Emperor of Japan. I think, however, that the notice demands a passing remark, inasmuch as coming through the great Jackson organ of the state, & apparently issuing from an extreme part of the County, an importance may be attached to it which other circumstances would render unnoticeable. The piece alluded to, no doubt, originated on "PARIS HILL," and the limited circulation of the Jackson paper prevented its insertion in the Jeffersonian. Another thing—it might have "smelt a little too strong of the shop."

It cannot be necessary to say any thing commendatory of HENRY RUST, Esq. the present incumbent of that office. He has held it ever since the death of his respected father, who, I believe, was the active and efficient Treasurer of this County ever after the incorporation of Oxford until his lamented death.

Every one, who is in the habit of attending our Courts, and particularly Jurymen, know with what assiduity and faithfulness Mr. Rust attends to the discharge of the duties of his office. When and where necessity calls him he is always present and ready. In a word, he is "capable, honest and faithful," and I hope the free electors of this County are not yet ready to throw away a certainty for an uncertainty.

VERBUM SAT.

Paris, Aug. 4.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

JOSHUA CARPENTER COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF CASTINE!!!

If any thing can convince the people of Oxford County of the utter recklessness of principle which is manifest in almost every act of our present National Executive, it must be the appointment of this man to the important and responsible office of Collector of the United States' revenue at the Port of Castine. Mr. Carpenter has long been known in this part of the country as the ranting politician and boisterous demagogue, but what his claims to this office can be on the ground of merit is beyond our power to conjecture.

He was a private or corporal or sergeant, we believe sometime during the late war, on the frontiers; and for a few days, during an alarm at Portland, in the fall of 1814, acted as an Adjutant of a Battalion or Regiment of Militia then stationed there—after the war a company of Light Infantry was raised in Paris and vicinity of which he was the Captain. Subsequently he got to be a Colonel. We believe, moreover, that he was one or two years Collector of taxes and Constable of the town of Paris.

We have no hesitation in saying that there are hundreds, if not thousands in this county who are better qualified for such an office than this same Joshua Carpenter; and we believe that none but the present administration would have made such an appointment, because we believe it to be the reward of polluted zeal.

Samuel K. Gilman, Esq. his predecessor, we understand, is a gentleman of high reputation, intelligent, capable and possessed of every qualification which can give dignity or command respect; and was always a Republican of the Jefferson school.

Here you have a sample, fellow-citizens of Oxford County, of Gen. Jackson's "reform," brought to your fire-sides. Is it not indeed "rewarding friends?"

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I wish to inquire of the knowing ones, through the medium of your paper, as to the principal reason which induced the Jackson Convention to put General Steele in nomination for the Senate. A roguish fellow, not a thousand miles from Paris, who had an opportunity to know something of their secrets, has said that it was "to keep the General from falling off the fence," that is, in order to retain him and his influence upon their side. Now I guess, that the "whole hog" men, especially those who believe that rotation in office is one of the first principles of Republicanism, are not very well satisfied with the nomination. If you have any more light upon this subject, say on.

A YANKEE.

DISCLOSURE, NO. 2.

Soon after the appointment of McCrate as Collector of this port, finding so unexpected an event produced a general and simultaneous expression of indignation—being conscious probably of his utter disqualifications and demerits for such an office, and fearing also that a representation to Gen. Jackson of his true character, and the means resorted to, to procure his appointment, might cause his removal, he solicited a gentleman high in the estimation of the public, and one who had taken no interest in the Presidential contest, to go immediately to Mr. Carleton and offer him (by Mr. McCrate's authority) between two and three hundred dollars yearly income and in addition the Post-Office in this place, and to urge Mr. Carleton's answer forthwith as John (McCrate's son) would wait at Washington for Mr. Carleton's acceptance of the Post-Office, in order to have his appointment forwarded without delay." Mr. Carleton's answer was: "If such men as McCrate and others are licensed peddlars of offices they had better have a label on their backs that the public may know them; and sooner than receive an office from such men and on such conditions, I would wheel a wheel-barrow in the streets for a living."

This answer was returned to Mr. McCrate or the purport of it, and finding Mr. Carleton too honest to compromise with his conscience, Mr. Amos C. Tappan, the publisher of the *venal press* which constitutes the subject of Disclosure No. 1, and McCrate's Inspector, Weigher, Guager, &c. was dispatched very early in the morning, to an influential and leading friend of Gen. Jackson, and also a friend to Mr. Carleton, residing in a neighboring town, in order to bring him to Wiscasset. Mr. Tappan arrived at his house about sunrise under the influence of great anxiety and told this gentleman "he must go to Wiscasset with him and reconcile Mr. Carleton, or the devil would be to pay—that he was authorized to say that Mr. Carleton could have from 2 to 3 hundred dollars a year out of the office and the Post Office of Wiscasset in the bargain; and that he (Mr. Tappan) would tend the Post-Office for nothing so that Mr. Carleton would have no labor to do, and might realize about \$500 dollars a year." Mr. Tappan then read a letter to this gentleman from one of the agents for Maine at Washington, inquiring of Mr. Tappan thus: "Whom do you want for P. M. at Wiscasset?—Write me and the appointment shall come." The gentleman after much persuasion came to Wiscasset, where the offer of from 2 to 3 hundred dollars a year from the new Collector and the Post-Office in Wiscasset, to be attended gratis by Mr. Tappan, was renewed and urged on Mr. Carleton, who refused as before to accept on such conditions.—Since this, the Post-Office in this place has been repeatedly offered to Mr. Carleton even within the last month by other gentlemen high in the confidence of Gen. Jackson in this State; even Judge Preble about a month since told a friend of Mr. Carleton that "he could have the P. Office at any time, and he hoped he would not desert them until after election, for it would injure them very much—and something should certainly be done for him, when Congress met."

McCrate always professed to Mr. Carleton and his friends that he, McCrate was not a candidate for the office; indeed he was never suspected, knowing his utter disqualifications. He told a leading Jacksonite in this vicinity that "Mr. Carleton ought to have the office, and he should do all he could for him!" And yet it would appear from the following letter from GEN. CHANDLER (very soon after his return from Washington, dated Monmouth, 20th March, 1829,) that the Central Committee of this State or our County Committee had made all the arrangements relative to the Collector's office. We copy this extract from the letter word for word and letter for letter.

Monmouth, 20th March 1829--

Dr. Sir,
I know not whether you or Mr. McCrate will get the office. I doubted not you would get it until McCrate's recommendations turned on. The Son of McCrate assured me that if his father was appointed you'd have an appointment in the office the office of inspector gager and Marker generally get more than what I understand your Collector gets.

So it appears Mr. Carleton was to be insulted with the offer of an office under McCrate, and the Post Office, while Mr. Amos C. Tappan was to have the duties of Post Master for Mr. Carleton gratis!! What a kind soul this Mr. Tappan must be, and what a fine opportunity he would have had, to circulate that precious Intelligencer of his! But McCrate was kinder still; for when he knew Mr. Carleton would not take the Inspectorship, he offered him the sinecure of from 2 to 3 hundred dollars a year with the Post-Office, so that Mr. Carleton was to realize about \$500 and live at his ease. But thanks to his Roman virtue, his incorruptible integrity, that would not brook a bribe even in his misfortunes. We intended to have given extracts from several other letters but have already trespassed on the patience of our readers, and shall

those extracts in Disclosure No. 3 in our next, which is to expose the misrepresentations by which the office was procured.

MEETING IN READFIELD.

We ask the attention of our friends to the following resolutions of the Republicans of Readfield, in favor of their much respected and abused townsman, the Hon. Mr. HUNTON.—No remarks of ours can add to the force of these resolutions.

At a meeting of the republicans, inhabitants of the town of Readfield, duly notified on the 4th of August, the following resolutions were agreed unanimously:

Whereas the Hon. Jonathan G. Hunton, who has been an inhabitant of the town of Readfield for upwards of twenty years, has been by a Legislative Convention nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor of this State at the next election, and has been wrongfully and unjustly abused by the press, vile and false representations of his character, zealously published in the numerous public prints, calculated and intended to impair the confidence of his fellow-citizens in his moral worth, integrity, and ability to discharge the duties of chief magistrate of the State, the Republican inhabitants of the town of Readfield, assembled at a meeting notified and called on the 4th of August, consider it an act of justice, friendship and humanity (and a duty which we are no longer at liberty to neglect) due not less to the community, than to the injured individual, to express the views and sentiments they entertain of the moral worth, virtues, integrity, and ability of their fellow townsman to serve his fellow-citizens in the capacity of chief magistrate of the State. Therefore

Resolved, That we do most cordially concur with the Legislature in the nomination of the Hon. JONATHAN G. HUNTON for the office of Governor of the State of Maine, to be supported the fourteenth day of September next.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity and moral worth of the Hon. JONATHAN G. HUNTON, and cheerfully recommend him to the people of this State as a suitable person to serve them in the capacity of Governor.

Resolved, That we view with indignation and contempt the false and scurrilous assertions of the Jackson press respecting Mr. HUNTON, knowing them to be the fruits of the disappointment, malice, and revenge of those who would in vain attempt to raise themselves, with all their vice, to a level with honesty and virtue.

Resolved, That we recommend Mr. HUNTON to the public as a sound, consistent Republican who has never for a moment deviated from his political sentiments since our acquaintance with him, but that the steady course by him pursued for more than twenty-three years entitled him to our confidence and the suffrages of the people of Maine.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and that the Editors of the American Advocate and Kennebec Journal be requested to give these resolutions an insertion in their respective papers.

PETER NORTON, Chairman.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Secretary.

BOCK AGENT.—Mr. Gilman, late Collector of Penobscot District, reformed out to make room for the noisy and profane Carpenter, has returned from Washington, we are informed. He was at first deputed an interview with Mr. Secretary Ingraham, which he sought in the absence of Gen. Jackson; but he received an answer to a note addressed to the aforementioned dignitary, in which he condescended to say, that no complaints had been made against Mr. Gilman's manner of discharging the duties of the office, and of course his removal was without cause. [So have been five hundred others—but not of eleventh hour Jacksonians.] Mr. G. did not wait for the return of the General, as there were at least a thousand persons waiting for that object from different parts of the country. Oh these immaculate office-seekers—these lovers of the loaves and fishes—who cry 'the public good,' and mean their own!—*Saco Pal.*

VERMONT.—Six ineffectual trials have been made in the 5th Congressional District in Vermont to elect a Representative. The last trial but one was about the commencement of the present administration. Up to that time the Jackson candidate was constantly gaining; but within the first 4 months of Jackson's administration he appears to have lost nearly 500 votes in this single district.

[From the Boston Palladium of 31st ult.] **VIOLENT STORM OF RAIN, THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.**—Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, P. M. a most violent storm commenced in this city and neighborhood, and raged till near four.

The rain has done much damage. Nearly all the cellars in the lower parts of the city were filled, and the contents floated about. In some instances the water burst the cellar doors, and gushed into the street, at an elevation of several inches. Much property must have been damaged. Several houses which were building, were greatly injured. The irregularity of the newly broken ground brought the deluge to operate with irresistible violence on some parts of the unfinished walls.

A four story new house in Olive-st. was wrenched, and an aperture, of 4 or 5 feet in diameter, was made in the lower story of the brick wall.

The cellars in and near Congress-st. were not among those that suffered the least. The furnace of the steam engine, in Lindall-street, was inundated, and the power presses, at which the Daily Advertiser, Recorder, Evening Gazette, Free Press, &c. are printed, were stopped. The Hydraulion was employed to draw off the water—but the usual operations could not be recommenced last night, and a hand power was resorted to.

A part of the flat roof of Mr. Stimpson's Druggist Store, near Faneul Hall, fell in, and some of his goods were damaged.

At the bottom of Pearl-street, two boys amused themselves by swimming in the dirty water, and a man rowed himself about on a plank. The top of the cess-pool floated off, and a number of persons fell in.

A detachment from the Fire Department was on duty, and Engines were, for a long time, in active employment in removing the water from the Cellars.

The lightning was almost incessant, and the crashing peals of thunder were heard almost as soon as the flashes were seen.

We understand the meeting house of the Rev. Mr. Whitman, at Waltham, was set on fire and consumed.

During the most violent part of the storm, between 2 and 4 o'clock, the barometer was remarkably agitated.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, the storm re-commenced, but was a little less violent. We fear we shall have bad news respecting the Bridges and Dams in the country.

A violent storm was experienced at Newton village. More than half the glass, on northern exposures, were broken. Some of the Hail stones are supposed to have weighed a pound. One measured 4 1-8 inches in length. Stones on the roofs of buildings were broken. After the storm more than 12 pounds of ice were collected on a square of ten feet—which is at the rate of 4800 to the acre. Much damage must have been done in the gardens and fields.

LIGHTNING.—At this season of the year, when thunder storms may be frequently expected the following directions, from the *Mechanics' Magazine*, as to the best means of protection against lightning, may be worthy of attention, particularly by those to whose dwellings no conductors are attached:

"Places of the greatest safety in a thunder storm.—In case a thunder storm were to happen while a person is in a house not furnished with a proper conductor, it is advisable not to stand near places where there is any metal, as chimneys, gilt frames, iron casements, or the like; but to go into the middle of the room, and endeavor to stand or sit upon the best nonconductor that can be found at hand, as an old chair, stool &c. It is still safer to bring two or three mattresses or beds into the middle of the room, and folding them up double, put the chair upon them; for they not being such good conductors as the walls, the lightning will not choose an interrupted course through the air of the room and the bedding, when it can go through a continued and better conductor, the wall. The place of most absolute safety is the cellar, and particularly the middle of it, for when a person is lower than the surface of the earth the lightning must strike the surface of the earth, before it can possibly reach him. But when it can be had, a hammock, or swinging bed, suspended by silk cords, equally distant from the walls on every side, and from the ceiling above and below, affords the safest situation a person can have in any room whatever, and what, indeed, may be considered quite free from danger of any stroke of lightning. If a storm happens whilst a person is in the open fields, and far from any building, the best thing he can do is to retire within a small distance of the highest tree or trees he can get at; he must by no means go quite near them, but should stop at about fifteen or twenty feet from their outward branches; for if the lightning should fall thereabout, it will probably strike the trees, and should a tree be split, he is safe enough at that distance from it; besides, from repeated observations, it has been ascertained that the lightning by no means descends in one undivided track, but bodies of various kinds conduct their share of it at the same time, in proportion to their quantity of conducting power."

The following letter from Commodore Porter, contains an authentic account of the attack made on him and his companions by banditti, on his road to Mexico:

"Mexico, May 9th, 1829.

I have not yet had an interview with the President, but shall to-morrow, when I shall settle all matters with them and return home; on my way here I had a most unpleasant and extremely dangerous adventure, but my good genius protected me as it has done on many other occasions. Travelling with a friend, and having no apprehension of danger, we were suddenly attacked by three Banditti, being part of a gang of seven, well mounted and well armed, with their faces blacked and looking more like devils than human beings.—We had merely time to form a line on one side of the road while they formed on the other. The battle commenced by their captain discharging his pistol at me at the distance of a few paces, I then fired, and should have killed him, had not his horse thrown up his head and received the ball in his neck. He, in a great rage, fired again at me and missed me—by this time all the pistols of the Banditti were discharged as well as those of my friend. One of my pistols was loaded, and I charged, with my

friend, in among them. They fled and we pursued, when the captain suddenly wheeled his horse, passed my friend and came directly at me, with his sabre, to cut me down, I waited quietly until he came within six feet of me, when I shot him through the body. He fell on the neck of his horse, and they both came to the ground together. His companions, seeing this, became intimidated, but, after a little time, seeing an intention, on their part to charge against me (my friend being engaged in finishing the captain who was not quite dead,) I seized a small fowling piece which was in the hands of my servant, and compelled them to retreat; this left us masters of the field. We took possession of the captain's horse, arms, &c. and delivered them to the Alcaldé or Magistrate of the next village—the villagers turned out armed, and gave pursuit, when, soon meeting five of the gang, they killed one of them. It is a most fortunate circumstance for us that we did not fall in with the whole gang, if we had, I should not now be alive to tell the tale. My friend (Dr. Boardman) received a severe sabre wound in his left arm.

DAVID PORTER.

Account of hay making on the farm of Mr. Amos Hill, in West Cambridge.

On Monday the 13th ult. Mr. Hill commenced cutting the hay upon twenty-one acres of mowing, including a lot containing six acres having in it at least 500 stumps and the hay of more than an acre of which was lodged. The mowing was done by Mr. Hill himself, who had not mowed before for twelve years, and by Mr. Wm. Gordon from Vermont, and Adolphus Harding from Fryeburg, Me. in 32 hours, being equal to the labor of one man for 96 hours. Two other hands were employed in cutting and getting in the hay, assisted in the intervals between the seasons of mowing by three persons above named. Before the close of the Saturday, the hay, which on the morning of the previous Monday, had been growing on the whole 21 acres was all cut and cured and stowed away in two barns, most of it having been pitched over the great beams. The quantity of hay thus got in, during one week by five hands amounted by the estimate of good judges to not less than forty-one tons. This is an example of diligence and activity, probably unequalled in the annals of hay making in New England.—*Mass. Journal.*

In Stamford, Vt. a bear was recently killed by Mr. Daniel Oaks and his son. The son shot and partially wounded the animal, and he fell; but on the approach of the father with a club to finish the work of death, Bruin, in the most bear-faced manner, seized the old man, and gave him a hug far too close for comfort. This was not the first *oak* probably that he had embraced. The son reloaded, ran to the father's assistance, and sent a ball through the bear's head.—*Trumpet.*

VERMONT WOLF.—The farmers of Vermont have recently rid themselves of a wolf, which has been prowling about on both sides of the mountains for the last 13 or 14 years, and believed to have destroyed sheep, &c. to the amount of more than \$2000.

A party of six left St. John, Canada, on the 25th ult. at one o'clock, reached Whitehall, N. Y. the following morning at 5, left Whitehall in the stage, and arrived at Troy, 68 miles, in 7 hours and 57 minutes, and at Albany before 4 o'clock. The parties were to proceed to New York in the steamer Ohio at 5, and would in all probability complete their journey of 370 miles in 38 hours from the time of their leaving St. John. *Traveller.*

Gen. Gaines, of the U. S. army, arrived in Augusta, on 26th ult. On Monday he inspected the Arsenal, and with his suit departed on Tuesday morning for Houlton.

Mr. WHEAT has been removed from a Post-office in Kentucky. President Jackson's mode of reform is as likely to remove wheat as chaff.

NOTICE.

The National Republicans of the town of PARIS are reminded that their meeting on the first day of August stands adjourned to MONDAY the 17th inst., to meet at STEVENS' TAVERN, at THREE o'clock, P. M. A punctual attendance is requested as a candidate is to be selected for a Representative to the next Legislature.

H. R. PARSONS,
Secretary of said Meeting.

MARRIED.

In New Gloucester, July 26, by Rev. Mr. Rice, Mr. Samuel Tarbox, to Miss Sally Smith.

In Vassalborough, Rev. Nicholas Medbery, of Middleborough, Mass. to Miss Mary C. Keith, daughter of Hamden Keith, Esq. of V.

In Carthage, Mr. Jeremiah Gould, of Wilton, to Miss Ann C. Powers.—Mr. Aaron Gray, to Miss Jane Johnson, of Dixfield.

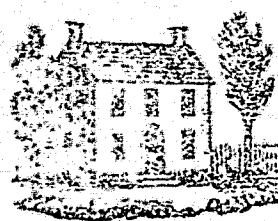
In Harrodsburg, Ky. 2d ult. Master Harrison Currens, aged 16, to Miss Eliza Plough, aged 11 years 11 months and 11 days.

FRENCH ANGOLA.

A FEW pieces of this beautiful article for gentlemen's Summer wear, just received and for sale at No. 6, Mussey's Row, by THOS. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, May 26.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE & STORE TO LET.

THE Subscriber wishing to close his business at Craigie's Mills, (Oxford,) offers his whole Stock of well selected Goods, on very reasonable terms to any persons who wish to purchase the same and give good security.



ALSO, his STORE to Let, which is a first rate Stand for any term of years.

And hereby gives notice to all indebted to him either by note or account over one year standing that unless they are paid or good security given by the first of November next, they will be left with an attorney for collection.

WINTHROP B. NORTON.
July 28, 1829. 46

ASA BARTON, Agent.

HAS just received a small lot more of those China and Earthen Tea Sets, which were so justly esteemed for beauty and cheapness. Also Glass, tea and Cup Plates, new style. Likewise Glass Dishes, Lamps, Tumblers, Wines, Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking Glasses, &c. which will be sold very cheap.

As above, a few bushels of Good Corn, at four shillings the bushel.
Norway Village, July 28. 3w

SILK GOODS.

RICH India Satins, a great variety of Shades; Heavy Blk. Satin Levantines—Turk Satins; Gro de Fin—Gro de Nap—Gro de Burlins of various shades—strp'd and fig'd Silks—blk Sin-chaws and Sarsnets; Green Sarsnets—col'd Florences; blk silk Hd'fs. blk Canton and Italian Crape; Crape Dresses, &c. &c. all very cheap by

THOMAS O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

TO DEALERS AND FAMILIES in the United States.

The following valuable preparations are recommended as

INVALUABLE MEDICINES FOR FAMILIES.

DR. MITCHELL'S CORN PLASTER.

Price thirty seven and a half cents per box. THIS article is an infallible remedy for Corns, if the directions are strictly followed. More than four thousand persons persons have proved it, since September 26, 1828.

DR. GALEN'S Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

IT is a fact well known, that these Pills will cure the worst cases of the Dyspepsia; for the patients of some Physicians have recently taken them, who acknowledged that these Pills cured them when they could not help them nor others who had attended them previous.—These Pills will most effectually remove all sourness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it, and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigor to the whole system. A new supply of these invaluable Pills have recently been put into the hands of all the druggists.

For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent. Orders directed to Leader Dam, Boston, for any of the above medicines punctually attended to.

Norway, Aug. 11. 3w 7

SAFFLOWER PRINTS.

FIVE Cases New and Elegant PRINTS, this day received. Also a great variety of NEW GOODS, all very cheap. T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINAMENT,

OR, LIQUID OPODELDOC.

SUPERIOR in strength and medical virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings; for asthma, for hard, dry, spasmodic coughs, and for hooping cough; for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides; for pains and itching in the ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain cure for sore lips, toothache and CHILBLAINS.

* In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this Opodeldoc the price has been reduced to 37 1-2 cents each.

Sold wholesale and retail by ASA BARTON, Agent for the Proprietor.

—ALSO—

By the Proprietor at Sullivan—Glazier, & Co. Halliwell—George Coe, Portland—S. Farnsworth, Esq. Bridgton—Charles Lowell, Ellsworth—and most of the Apothecaries and Grocers in various parts of Maine and Massachusetts.

A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers.

Norway, Jan. 22.

WANTED.

TWO Tons of Good HAY, for which Cash will be paid. Inquire at this office.
Aug. 3.

TRAVELING BASKETS.

1000 Fancy and Traveling Baskets, just received and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

The following STANDARD MEDICINE has ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases—

TO THE LADIES.

WHITE and SOUND Teeth are both an ornament and a blessing. The best security for their advantages is to be found in the use of the BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This elegant Tooth Powder, with a very little use, eradicates the Scurvy in the gums, and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, which not only blackens, but loosens the teeth, and accelerates their decay. The Dentifrice thus removes the prevailing causes of offensive breath, preserves the healthiness and floridness of the gums, and renders the teeth beautifully white.—Price 50 cents.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ITCH.

HOWEVER inveterate, in 1 hour's application, and no danger from taking off by using DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, stands unrivalled for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid, as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this troublesome disorder most effectually in one hour's application only!

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or children at the breast.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 97, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.) * * Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper. * * A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. August 4. 64w

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, CHECKS, &c.

TEN Bales, just received and for sale low by T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

JUST Published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the subscriber,

SERMONS ON WAR.

by Rev. THOMAS T. STONE, lately Pastor of the Congregational Church, in Andover.—These Sermons contain no sectarian sentiments but are calculated to show that war and fighting are contrary to the pure and peaceable principles of Christianity. The Book is handsomely printed on good paper and contains six Sermons, at the low price of twenty-five cents.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

July 13.

OIL CLOTHS.

ONE Case containing 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Oil Cloths, this day received and for sale low by T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28

A YOUNG WOMAN.

IS wanted immediately, to do the house work in a small family, for a Lady in Portland, to whom good wages will be given. For particulars inquire of ASA BARTON, General Agent.
Norway July 13. 3w

MERINO BOMBAZINES.

ELEGANT 6-4 black Merino Bombazines of a superior quality. Also—black and mixed Landings; brown and white Drillings, Jeans, Grandurills, &c. Just received and for sale low by THOMAS O. BRADLEY,
No. 6, Mussey's Row.
Portland, May 26.

CURE FOR INTERTEMPERANCE.

THE effect of this medicine is such as to create a disgust for spirits, and at the same time to restore the health, purify the blood, and leave the stomach in such a state, that food sets easy and the patient finds himself in a healthy condition. Until lately all the skill of Physicians have proved unavailing to cure this disorder. This medicine, however, appears to possess all the qualities that are wanted, and one year's experience has proved its beneficial effects in numerous instances.

The Medicine can be forwarded by mail, and is accompanied with directions, so that a person may administer it to himself, without the knowledge of another. Orders received by the subscriber, who is the only Agent for its sale in the State.

ASA BARTON.
Norway, June 1, 1829. 6w 49

German, Scotch, and Irish Linens.

4 and 5 4 Scotch and Irish Sheetings and 4 Shirts; Long Lawns; Brown and White Russia Sheetings and Diapers; and a great variety of Linen Goods, just received and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY,
No. 6, Mussey's Row.
Portland, May 26.

ELEGANT WHITE NAVAR HATS.

ONE case (very nice) white Navarino Hats, just received from New York, for sale at 50 cts. each. T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

A SONG.

BY JAMES F. CLARK.

"Should college scenes be all forgot,
And never brought to mi?—
Should college scenes be all forgot,
And days of auld lang syne?
For auld lang syne, &c.
The commons bell rang out its call
To breakfast and to dine;
And then we crowded to the hall
In auld lang syne.
We made bad jokes and empty puns;
We drank bad beer and wine;
And believed them very good
In auld lang syne.
Our orators were Ciceros;
Our poets were divine;
Alas! they've proved but common men
Sin' auld lang syne.
Greek roots and Latin particles,
The tangent and cosine,
Are pleasant things which speak to us
Of auld lang syne.
In distant clime or foreign land
A classmate should we find,
We'd clasp him warmly by the hand,
And think of auld lang syne."

[From Mrs. Hale's Magazine.]
OLD AND NEW TIMES.

When my good mother was a girl—
Say thirty years ago,
Young ladies then knew how to knit,
As well as how to sew.
Young ladies then could spin and weave,
Could bake, and brew, and sweep;
Could sing and play, could dance and paint,
And could a secret keep.
Young ladies then were beautiful
As any beauties now—
Yet they could rake the new-mown hay,
Or milk the "brindle cow."
Young ladies then wore bonnets too,
And with them their own hair;
They made them from their own good straw
And pretty, too, they were.
Young ladies then wore gowns with sleeves
Which would just hold their arms;
And did not have as many yards,
As acres in their farms.
Young ladies then oft fell in love,
And married, too, the men;
While men, with willing hearts and true,
Loved them all back again.
Young ladies now can knit and sew,
Or read a pretty book,—
Can sing and paint, and joke and quiz,
But cannot bear to cook.
Young ladies now can blithely spin
Of "street yarn" many a spool;
And weave a web of scandal too,
And dye it in the wool,
Young ladies now can bake their hair,
Cand brew their own cologne;
In borrowed plumage often shine,
While they neglect their own.
And as to secrets, you would think
Fidelity—a pearl?
None but a modest little Miss,
Perchance a country girl.
Young ladies now wear lovely curls,
—What pity they should buy them;
And then their bonnets—heavens! they fight
The beau that ventures high them?
Then as to gowns, I've heard it said
They'll hold a dozen men
And if you once get in their sleeves
You'll ne'er get out again.
E'en love is changed from what it was,
Although true love is known:
'Tis wealth adds lustre to the cheek,
And melts the heart of stone.
Thus Time works wonders;—young and old
Confess his magic powers,
Beauty will fade; but Virtue proves
Pure gold in man's last hour!

[From the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.]

WILLIAM TELL.

The snow-white Alps were flecked with red,
The Alpine horn had rung,
When from the hamlet's lowly shed
A fearless chieftain sprung.
His shining crest and banner streamed,
Amidst the lonely dell,
And thro' the pine trees brightly beamed,
The vengeful sword of Tell.
The hunter hastened from the glen,
The peasant from his field,
Whilst martial sounds from armed men,
Along the valleys pealed.
And feelings in each bosom woke,
Which tyrants may not quell,
And patriot lips with rapture spoke
The mighty name of Tell.
The war-shout echoed loud and clear,
Where crested helmets glanced,
And brightly shone the polished spear,
As Gruth's chief advanced.
The moss that sprung beneath his feet
Grew red as tyrants fell,
Whilst every heart enraptured beat,
For freedom and for Tell.
The peasant long shall hail with pride
His mountain-circled land,
Where Gruth's ruthless cohorts died
Beneath his father's hand.
Where freedom routed the chieftain's ire,
And bade his bosom swell,
And proudly flashed with native fire,
The eagle eye of Tell.
Long as the bleak and wintry clime
Its snowy mantle throws,
So long may Freedom soar sublime,
And shield thee from thy foes,
And where the mountain pine trees wave
May fearless bosoms dwell,
To guard the cold and mossy cave,
Where sleeps the shade of Tell.

AGRICULTURE.



Chinese method of propagating Fruit trees.

Strip a ring of bark about one inch in width from a bearing branch, surround the place with a ball of fat earth, or lute bound fast to the branch with a piece of matting, suspend over this a vessel with water having a small hole in the bottom just sufficient to let the water drop, in order to keep the earth constantly wet, the branch throws new roots into the earth just about the place where the bark was taken off. The operation is performed in the Spring, and the branch is sawn off, and put into the ground, at the fall of the leaf. And the next year it will bear fruit.

If you sprinkle trees or plants with flour of sulphur it will destroy all worms or insects which infest them, and is at the same time congenial to the trees.

Every attentive observer will remark among the plants of almost every kind of crops, some individual stalks which are distinguishable from the others by a greater degree of health, luxuriance, productiveness, earliness, or some other peculiarity. A friend of mine remarked some years ago a particular stem of peas among his earliest crop, which came into the flower and ripened long before the others. He marked this stem and saved the whole of its produce for seed. These came as much earlier as they had originally done. This produce was also saved for seed; and thus he obtained a particular kind of early peas, that came at least a week before the best sort he could buy in the shops, if sown at the same time with them. Facts are related similar to this respecting wheat and beans.

DISEASES IN CATTLE.

Horn Distemper.—This is a disease which has its seat in the horns. Cows are more subject to it than oxen, and it does not attack bulls; and steers and heifers, under three years old, it is said, are not subject to it. The distemper causes the pith of the horn to be gradually consumed. It is most commonly confined to one horn only, but sometimes appears in both. It is occasioned by poor keeping, by which the blood becomes thin and reduced, and does not circulate properly in the extremities. It is discovered by the sluggishness of the animal, loss of appetite, a coldness of the horn, and disposition to lie down.

To cure this disease, the horn should be bored with a nail gimlet in such a manner as to effect the discharge of the matter which has become purulent. The hollow part should be well cleansed by vinegar in which a portion of salt has been dissolved, to be injected by a syringe. Dr. Deane recommended the injection of a mixture of rum and honey, with myrrh and aloes. Stimulating medicines, such as ginger, spices, &c., have been given, but these are injurious until the bowels have been evacuated. Laxatives, however, such as sulphur, glauber's salts, &c. prove serviceable; and after the bowels are evacuated, and the horn well cleansed, good keeping will be necessary to effect the cure.

N. L. Farmer.

Tail Sickness.—"This is a distemper attended with weakness and sluggishness to which horned cattle are liable. The end of the tail becomes hollow, and relaxed, but not as some have asserted, destitute of feeling. A cure is easily effected by the amputation of a small piece of the tail, which will be attended with a discharge of some blood. But when the tail is but little affected, and near to the end, a slit of an inch or an inch and a half, in the end of the tail, is preferable to amputation."—*ib.*

Ulcers.—An ulcer is a solution of the soft part of an animal body, together with the skin. The symptoms of an ulcer, which is in a way to be healed, are granulations, or little eminences, arising from the surface of a florid or reddish color, small in size, and pointed at the top; the discharge white and thick. This will generally be effected by giving the animal perfect rest, using mild and simple ointments, such as are composed of oil and bees' wax or hog's lard, which is not rancid. Turpentine and lard melted together make a good ointment."—*ib.*

From the New England Farmer.
TO BUTTER MAKERS.

The writer of this note could tell a long story about butter, having been 45 years in the trade, but he will make it very short.

Make your butter of sweet cream—work out all the Butter milk; put no more salt to it than will make it palatable, for salt has no good effect as to keeping Butter sweet; it is working out all the Butter milk and excluding the air from it that will accomplish this very desirable object.

Pack your Butter in handsome, tight kegs, which will contain 20 or 25 lbs.

soak the kegs well in a strong pickle, and then tare them; pack the butter solid—not in layers as is too often the case. This method of packing Butter gives you a double chance for sale; for being equally handy for home use, if it does not sell in the market, it can be inspected, and will be in order for exportation. But when your butter comes to market in tubs, barrels, boxes, &c. it cannot be exported except in kegs.

This article, if made good, and well packed, would constitute a very considerable commodity for exportation, but foreigners will not eat our rancid Butter. The Spring and Summer Butter must be sold low, for our merchants cannot ship Butter at a high price; for the Dutch and Irish Butter stands in our way, and is very excellent.

The custom of selling Butter in lumps to the traders is a very bad one; every family should first fill a keg, no matter if it does not contain more than twelve pounds, then sell it to the trader; but the other method is ruinous.

The following rules for making Butter, we copy from the Journal of Humanity. Let Experience prove the best method for making this valuable article.

If you have 4 or 5 cows, it is best to churn every day; and by no means less frequently than every other day. If you cannot churn every day, throw into the cream, when gathered, a handful of nice salt. In very warm weather, when milk sours soon, put 2 heaping table spoonfuls of salt into every pail of milk, before straining. The quantity as well as the quality of Butter is greatly improved by this method. If you have ice, put a small piece into every pan of milk, and also into the cream when you churn. If you have no ice, put the cream into a pail and hang it in the well 12 hours before churning. In the warm season cream should be skimmed as soon as it is in the least sour, and in the coldest weather milk should not stand more than 36 or 48 hours. The utmost care should be taken to keep every article used in making Butter, perfectly sweet, by frequent and thorough scalding.

THE YANKEE'S VISIT TO THE KING.

More of the Yankee customs, as they prevailed a few years ago, are exhibited in the following story, than can be found any where else, in so short a compass. About thirty-five years since a gentleman from the town of Fairfield in Connecticut, visited London. On his return, his friends were very inquisitive to know what great things he had seen in London. After he had exhausted his fund of curiosities, they were still dissatisfied, and wanted to know if there was not something else. "O yes," said he, "I forgot to tell you, I called on the king one day." "Did you, well how was it?" "It was one Monday morning; I was going by the palace, and so I thought I would just call in. I knocked at the door, and the king bid me walk in. I opened the door, and there sat an elderly looking man, in a great arm chair, reading a newspaper. I told him my name was Green, of the town of Fairfield, in Connecticut, was going past, and thought I would just give him a call. Well he was glad to see me, and inquired how all the good folks in Fairfield did. I told him they were well and hearty. He said he would have introduced me to the queen, but it was washing day. (Monday is always washing day in Connecticut,) and she was busy in the kitchen. However, the king made me a good stiff mug of flip, and we drank together like good friends. Well, I sat about half an hour, I guess, and took my hat. I told the king, that if ever he came my way, to be sure and give me a call. He said he would; and invited me to call on him again. And we shook hands and parted."

MORE NEW GOODS AT BARGAINS!!!

JUST received 38 Packages of BRIT. JUST AND 38 DOMESTIC Piece Goods,

Which will be sold at much lower prices than usual.—Purchasers will do well to look at this lot—as they contain some very fine Bargains.

No. 7, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Portland.
JOHN DOW.
June 25. 16w

BROADCLOTHS—VERY CHEAP.

50 Pz. Black, Blue, and Fancy colors, from 1.25 to 12.50 per yard, and at least 25 per cent cheaper than ever before offered by THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

ALSO AS ABOVE:
3 1-2 pairs Patent Pistols,
2 Percussion Fowling Pieces,
1 Elegant Sword,
4 or 5 Elegant Looking-Glasses,
Purchased at Auction and will be sold very cheap. Portland, June 23.

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,
(A T the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman,) No. 6, Merchants Row, keep constantly on hand d. assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.
Portland, June 17, 1829.

NORWAY, BETHEL, AND LANCASTER, N. H. MAIL STAGE.

THE subscribers having purchased the Norway, Bethel, and Lancaster, N. H. line of Stages, will keep constantly provided with good horses and carriages, and careful drivers; and respectfully solicit a share of the travelling patronage. The Stage will, on going to Lancaster, leave Norway every Tuesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. after the arrival of the Mail Stage from Portland, and arrive at Bethel the same evening; leave Bethel, on Wednesday at 4 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Lancaster the same day at 4 o'clock P. M. Returning will leave Lancaster on Thursday at 4 o'clock and arrive at Bethel on the evening of the same day; leave Bethel on Friday at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Norway in season for passengers to take the

Portland Stage.

At Lancaster, N. H. this line connects with Southern, Western, and Northern Stages, which leave that place on Thursday morning of each week. At Bethel it connects with the Waterford and Augusta line. The whole route from Portland to Lancaster is performed in two days going, and two days on the return. Whole fare from Portland to Lancaster, FIVE DOLLARS.

A. BENNETT,
B. BURBANK, } PROPRIETORS.
E. CROSS,
July 4, 1829.

THE PLACE FOR 'GOOD BARGAINS!' At No. 1.

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

WHERE has just been received, from AUCTION and otherwise an additional supply of Good Bargains—among which are,

Blk and cold Lustrings; Plaid Silks; Pongees, Crapes; blk Lace Veils; Merino, Crape, Raw Silk, Brocade, Valencia SNOWS; splendid assortment of fancy Hdks; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, new style; Bonnet Cambrics; Bobbinet and Cotton Laces; Gloves and Mitts; Hair Combs, Cambrics and Muslins, &c.

ALSO

Stout 7 1/2 Bleached Shirtings, at 8 & 9 cts; Stout brown do. at 7 & 8; Stout Sheetings 8 & 9; Copperplates patch cols 1s; super Calicoes, 12 1-2 cts and 1s; dark figured Silks 30 cts; Scotch Ginghams 7 1/2 wide 25 cents; belt Ribbons 8, 10, 12 1-2, & 1s; Thibet Hdks, 2s 3d; Dimotys 1s; white cotton Hose 1s, 20 and 25 cts; Figd Jac't Muslins 2s 2d 3d and 2s 6d; with many other articles cheap, and probably cheaper than is usually found, and all goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction. A liberal discount made to those who become customers and purchase with cash, and such will find it an object to call.—Good white and blue mixt woolen Yarn taken in exchange, at fair prices.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE.
Portland, July 3, 1829. 3m 2

MERINO SHAWLS.

3 CARTOONS "Lupin's best" scarlet, blk & white long and square Merino SHAWLS, with worsted borders.

—ALSO—

Elegant white 4-4 and 6 4 Thibet Shawls, a beautiful article. Just received and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY,
No. 6, Mussey's Row.

PLUGHS! PLUGHS! J. B. CROSS & CO.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6, Union Street, would solicit the attention of Farmers to Freeborn's "New-Work improved patent Ploughs." J. B. C. & Co. are authorized by the inventor, to warrant them to perform in all kinds of soil, and to be perfectly strong, and will be sold for a less price than any other similar ploughs. Farmer who intend purchasing this article for the next season, will find it economy to try Freeborn's
Portland, Dec. 30. tf36

VELVET CLOTHS.

A FEW pieces elegant black and blue Velvet Cloths, of a very superior quality. Also, Elegant Olives and Browns, of every variety of shade, just received and for sale cheap, by T. O. BRADLEY,
No. 6, Mussey's Row.
Portland, May 22.

CELEBRATED ITCH & SALT RHEUM Ointment.

PREPARED by Joel Miller. The great and merited reputation this ointment has acquired affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch and Salt Rheum, and for many other eruptions of the skin, and may be used with safety by the most delicate constitutions for sale by John F. Reeves, Druggist, Exchange-street, Portland, sole agent for the N. E. States, where Druggists and others are solicited to call or send their orders to his address either for cash, credit or on commission. The above ointment is kept by Druggists in all the principal towns. For sale at the Oxford Book store, by Asa Barton, Agent.
Norway, Feb. 9. 1yoc

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term in Hebron Academy will commence on Wednesday the 12th day of August next. Youths of both sexes attending this school, may expect proper attention to their Instruction, Morals, and Comfort.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.
July 23, 1829. 3w

Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM;

For sale Wholesale and Retail by ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

It is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effect are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

CERTIFICATE OF GEN. BLANCHARD.

I was about the 1st of May 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ankles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(as all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the Balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peacham, March 4, 1829.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.

This certifies that my wife having from youth up been troubled with the Asthma, such as is termed hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, removing her back and shoulders, with pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation, on lying down, being compelled to be bolstered up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all remedies had failed she was advised to make use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was entirely relieved by the use of two bottles; her complaints were entirely removed, her appetite returned and she now enjoys better health than she has for ten years past.

ASHLEY MARTIN.

Peacham, January 17, 1828.

An eminent physician of New Hampshire writes—"I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which has resisted every other prescription."

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1823; whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

A child of Boston, aged 5 years, was attacked with the hooping cough early in the spring of 1828, and notwithstanding several remedies were prescribed for her relief, continued to suffer from violent paroxysms of coughing until Feb. 1829, when she was effectually relieved by four doses of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

An Agent from Maine writes as follows:—"the sale of the Pulmonary Balsam increases, and I am happy to say that in very many instances in which I have heard from it, it gives goods satisfaction, and I think is really a good article, and from this circumstance, and that of its moderate price, a good sale may be expected." Dated Feb. 21, 1829.

An Agent in New Hampshire states that "the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, is highly approved and recommended by their Physicians."

"Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of directions. Price 50 cents a bottle. eomly 47

STOCKS.

20 Dozen blk. and Bronze Kid—Plain Hair filled Silk, Navarino watered, &c. all colors, with Ribbons, Knots and Bows, just received and for sale cheap, by THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

BROWN COTE PALY.

1 CASE, 500 yds, just received from New York, and for sale by T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 23.

NEW GINGHAMS, NEW PRINTS, &c. &c.

150 PIECES English and starch Gingham, very handsome and very cheap. 500 Pieces British and Domestic Prints, and a great variety of other New Goods, cheap, &c. This day received and for sale by THOMAS O. BRADLEY.
Portland, May 19.

FRENCH AND INDIA SILKS.

TEN CASES—containing Gro de Nantes, Gro de Naps, Gro de Burlins, super In, dia Satins, Levantines, Synchaws, Saracens-doubie, &c. all colors, just received and for sale low by T. O. BRADLEY.
No. 6, Mussey's Row.

ELEGANT PARASOLS—Cheap.

201 Parasols, this day received from Philadelphia, for sale very cheap by THOMAS O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 30.

10 Ps. CARPETINGS at reduced prices by THOS. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 23.

FEATHER DUSTERS.

ONE HUNDRED Feather Dusters, for sale by T. O. BRADLEY.